

INTIMATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction

and are backed by a

GUARANTEE

for

FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION OF OUR NEW MODELS
INVITED.

S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

31-3



THE EXPLOIT OF SERGEANT MICHAEL O'LEARY, V.C.

At Cullinstown, Co. Wick, Ireland, he rushed to the front and himself killed five Germans who were taking the first barricade, after which he captured a second barricade about eighty yards farther on, which he captured after killing three of the enemy and making prisoners of two more. He thus peacefully captured the enemy's position by himself.

Westminster
TURKISH
"Specials"

\$1.25 for a tin of 50 Cigarettes.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1915.

[1208]

ASAHI BEER.

A. LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915.

[1516]

TO SUFFER OR NOT TO SUFFER.

There is only one answer. LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM has forever banished the need to suffer. Rheumatism, swollen, painful joints, weakened muscles, the most unbearable aches and pains disappear at the soothing touch of this renowned remedy.

Just rub in

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

(applied externally) and feel the pain go. Relief is obtained immediately and permanent cures are effected in a short time—cures where the case has been given up as hopeless.

Hundreds of slaves to rheumatism have forgotten what suffering means. You can forget it, too.

Sold at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

Agents for Hongkong:—

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.

[1050-11]

FAR EASTERN MEN AND THE WAR.

Captain A. T. Fox, Malay States Volunteers, a corps with which he has been connected for a considerable time, has been given the rank of temporary captain in the army.

There is now hardly an officer of the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers that left Tientsin for India and subsequently for the Dardanelles a short time ago that has not been killed or wounded. In a recent engagement in the Dardanelles no less than 600 men of the battalion were killed or wounded.

Major W. O. Pritchard, South Wales Borderers, has taken his retired pay from the Borderers, owing to ill-health. Major Pritchard joined the Borderers in January, 1909, was promoted captain in 1907 and major a few months ago. He served with the 2nd Battalion at Tientsin, and the campaign in Flanders brought him a mention in despatches. He was later serving at the War Office.

Captain William Hutton Williams, aged 40, East Surrey Regiment, of Holcombe, Caterham Valley, Surrey, who had been engaged in mining operations in Korea, South Manchuria, and India, and was killed near Festubert, Belgium, on May 18th, left estate valued at £13,992.

WEIHAIWEI IN WAR TIME.

THE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT FOR 1914.

The Commissioner, Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart, has nothing very startling to report for last year. War and weather were the two disturbing features, but it is satisfactory to learn that the prosperity of the territory did not in consequence, receive any severe setback. When the war broke out, Mr. Lockhart says, the people were inclined to panic, as wild rumours revived memories of the China-Japanese war, the Boxer troubles, and the late revolutionary conflicts, from all of which the population of this territory and the neighbouring districts of China had suffered much. Confidence was restored by the Government explaining the situation to the merchants and the village headmen, and when Tientsin was blockaded the people were fully reassured. They had heard a great deal about German methods of government, and especially about their land system, taxation, and discrimination against the native population, and were terrified at the prospect of an alien domination based on similar principles. Very little is now heard about the war among the Chinese population.

Weihaiwei is not yet self-supporting, but it has not cost the Imperial Exchequer any very extravagant sums. During the last five years the grants in aid have amounted to some £20,000, or an average of £4,000 a year. The revenue collected during 1914 amounted to \$109,637, as compared with \$93,780 during the previous year, which shows an increase of \$15,957. The expenditure during the year amounted to \$148,145, as compared with \$169,980, the expenditure of the previous year, which shows a decrease of \$21,835. The revenue for 1914-15 it may be noted, is the highest collected since this territory came under British rule, the revenue for the year 1904-5, which amounted to \$105,934, being the next highest. No public works of an extensive nature were carried out during the year. Concerning trade, the report states that steamer freights were low, owing to the cutting of rates by the Japanese, but in spite of this fact prospects were most promising up to the outbreak of war. Since then, however, there has been a good deal of cargo appearing, but owing to the scarcity of British tonnage, Japanese vessels have reaped the benefit. The blockade of Tientsin did not harm the trade of Weihaiwei. On the contrary, this port supplied some of the coast towns formerly fed by Tientsin. The effect of the war was seen in the cessation of supplies of German artificial dyes and indigo, but otherwise the imports were not much affected. The experimental tobacco farm established by the British-American Tobacco Company was very unfortunate in the weather conditions, but some good quality leaf was produced, and with the experience gained the prospects are encouraging. The Company has been successful in enlisting the co-operation of the native farmers, who are watching the results with interest as well as caution. For the rest, progress is being made in such matters as education, afforestation, sanitation, etc.

AMERICA'S ARMY AND NAVY.

PROPOSED BIG INCREASES IN BOTH SERVICES.

Following upon a conference between Mr. Daniels and the General Board of the American Navy, it became known that the first year's building programme includes two Dreadnoughts, two battle-cruisers, twenty-five coast submarines, five sea-going submarines, and twelve destroyers.

An increase by 8,000 of the personnel of the Navy, and by 250 of the Naval Academy students is provided for.

The plan of Mr. Garrison to strengthen the military establishments of the United States proposes a regular army of 140,000 men and a Continental army of 400,000 men. The latter are to be enlisted for six years' service within the Continental United States, each man serving two months yearly for the first three years with the Colours, and the remaining three years on furlough, subject to being called up.

In addition there will be a national guard 125,000 strong. The contemplated increases in the regular establishments are ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of the Engineer Corps, and two detachments of the aviation corps.—*Reuter*.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO FUND.

FOR THE ALLIED FORCES AT THE FRONT.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Total acknowledged to the 6th November, 1915 \$8,125.94
Since received:—

Mrs. M. R. Wakefield (Samshui) \$20.00
W. A. D. 5.00
G. P. 5.00

Per South China Morning Post.—Mr. R. Pitbie and Mrs. Clara Wookie (each) \$5.00

Per Hongkong Tramway Co.—Collected in Boxes on Tram Cars from 1st to 14th November \$34.20

List No. 43.—C. M. G. B., \$5; A. C. G., \$2; R. I., \$2; E. M. F., \$2; F. W. J., \$2; J. L., \$2; J. R. K., \$2; W. B., \$2; A. R. A., \$2; and W. N. \$6.

List No. 44.—D. M., \$5; G. A. R., \$3; R. W. M., \$3; W. C. B., \$2; A. W. L. R., \$3; G. E. S., \$5; L. J. G., \$2; H. M. W., \$2; G. T. E., \$5; G. M. Y., \$5; A. M. W., \$5; C. E. \$5; J. M. McH., \$5; D. McD., \$5; L. S. G., \$3; R. C., \$2; C. H. B., \$2; T. W. H., \$2; F. B., \$3; E. J. R. M., \$5; S. J. D. & Co., \$5; A. K., \$2; T. A. Y., \$5; R. S., \$5; H. T. \$1; A. G. O., \$5; H. P. C., \$1; A. O. L., \$4; D., \$1; N. S. M., \$5; J. V. R., \$5; G. P., \$5; G. S. A., \$5; H. J., \$2; W. D., \$2; J. P., \$2; and W. J. H., \$2.

List No. 45.—H. C. S., \$5; J. A. R., \$2; P. S. L. B., \$3; L. N. M., \$5; G. B. L., \$1; W. H. S., \$3; A. C. L., \$3; and A. H. C., \$3.

Expended to 6th November \$7,527.50
Consignment despatched on the 13th November 150,000 Cigarettes 543.91
Less on Subsidiary Coins 4.00

Balance in hand \$32.13
D. W. CRADDOCK, Chairman.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1915.

Acknowledgments continue to arrive from various Regiments to which Cigarettes have been sent, and from the appreciation expressed it is hoped that donations will continue so that the supplies may be kept going. Our Soldiers are now experiencing another winter in the trenches, and a little comfort for them is more necessary than ever. A little from many means a lot in the aggregate. Who will help?

5,000 TURKS KILLED BY MACHINE GUNS.

Reuter's special correspondent with the British Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in a recent dispatch gives further details of the fighting on the ridge of Chunuk Bair, when two British battalions were swept away by an overwhelming onrush of Turks. Twelve battalions strong they swept over the crest down into the ravine below. On the steep side they came under our machine-gun fire. Ten machine-guns, under the command of Wallingford, of Hythe fame, rained bullets on them until the last remnant had got back over the ridge into safety. "They came down in thousands; they went back in hundreds," said a staff officer of the New Zealand Brigade, describing the affair to a superior. The machine-gunners claim 5,000 killed.

The Turks who went through the August fighting in front of Anzac have probably had enough for a while. Danger at this part of the line could only come from physical overstrain. The Australian-New Zealand Army Corps has held the Anzac position since April 25th. During all that time the men have been cramped into a space some 2,000 yards wide by 2,100 deep. They lived and lived on the slopes of precipitous hills in a world which is perpetually at an angle of 45 degrees with the horizon, admirably suited to goats, but not so to men who are used to vast distances and days spent in the saddle.

The army at Anzac lives in dug-outs along the sides of the gullies that ascend to the upper ridges. A month ago as you looked down from above you seemed to be watching some vast ant-hill peopled by ants of a larger species. Every yard of ground had its men. They issued from the mouths of innumerable dug-outs, scurried along every path, up and down every gully. Now half the dug-outs are empty, and where once you had to beg for shelter you can now have the choice of a whole terrace of commodious quarters all commanding an unrivalled view of the sea. Since the move of August 6th the Australians and New Zealanders have room to stretch their elbows and fill their lungs.

How Anzac will be in winter it is difficult to say. When the great rains come vast quantities of water will stream off the hillsides and the deep gullies will be converted into torrent beds.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO.

The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending 6th November is as follows:—

Receipts for week ending 6th Nov. 1915 \$10,976.75
Last year \$10,976.75
Increase 1,368

Decrease 12,201

CANADA LOOKS TO NEW YORK FOR MONEY.

The following memorandum on the financial relations between Canada and the United States was prepared for The World by one of the leading banking authorities of the Dominion:—

Up to July, 1914, Canada for some years had been in the habit of borrowing to the extent of \$250,000,000 to \$300,000,000 a year (almost entirely in London) for the purpose of financing the large railway construction and for provincial, municipal and general industrial requirements. With the war, all such borrowings were entirely cut off and, in view of the demands on capital in England, it is improbable that they will ever again even approximate their former figure. In fact, since Canadian borrowers, from the Dominion Government down, have turned to New York for their financial requirements, and on the whole received consideration, it is very probable that New York may expect to retain its position and supersede London in the time to come, at all events to a very large extent.

This, however, is entirely a question of interest rates. The effect of the war expenditures will be permanently to raise the rate in London, not only on the National Debt of England, but on all other securities, and Canadian borrowers will naturally go where the money required can be obtained at the best price.

There can be no doubt that the Federal Reserve system is an immense advance on the previous bank system of the United States, as compared with anything in the previous existence. But this system, involving the existence of twelve Reserve Banks in twelve Federal Reserve Districts, still appears to us to be insufficiently centralized, that is, if the banking system is to be considered purely from a banking point of view and with a disregard of any political or sentimental consideration.

The Canadian banking system has certainly demonstrated its soundness and its adaptability to the requirements of the people. It has very largely controlled the speculation both in land and in other commodities, and has also steadied interest rates to a degree which we believe has not obtained in the Republic.

The funded debt of the Canadian Federal Government is as follows:

In New York \$45,000,000
In London \$72,284,788
And of the Provinces:
In New York \$35,056,000
In London \$25,027,327
And of the larger municipalities:
In New York \$41,665,000
In London \$51,269,710

These figures do not include the debts of the smaller municipalities whose debentures have been issued in Canada.

The war year's effect on the price of Canada's premier securities:

July, 1914, July, 1915,
Canada 4 per cent., 1940-60 99 92
Canada 3½ stock 93 88
Province Quebec, 4½ per cent. 96 93
Province Ontario 4½ per cent. 91 92
Canadian Northern 4 per cent. 91 74
Canadian Northern Debenture stock 81 74
Canadian Pacific common 187 149
Canadian Pacific 1st mtg. 5% bonds (due 1916) 100 100

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

Private A. E. Abing joined the Corps on 23rd November, 1915, allotted Corps No. 1941 and posted to Right Section M.G. Co.

Parades for Wednesday, 24th inst.:—

5.15 p.m. Signalling Section, Signalling practice at Headquarters.
Remainder: Nil.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—
Next for duty: H.K.V.R.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—
Next for duty: H.K.V.R.

G. E. Stewart, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.O.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

MEDICAL EXEMPTION.
The provision in Orders of Oct. 4/5 that members would be accepted as medically exempt for a period not exceeding seven days on their own written statements is hereby cancelled.

Pending the conclusion of arrangements for examination by Government Doctors, all exemptions from duty not already covered by medical certificates is terminated. Medical certificates must be sent to this office.

Platoon Commanders will not enter "M.E." in the Roll Books until further orders. They will enter "A." leaving it to the Orderly Room to substitute "M.E." if the alteration is justified by the existence of a medical certificate.

INSPECTION.
The Hon. C.S.P.'s Inspection, ordered for Saturday, November 27th, at 3.45 p.m., will be held on the Garrison Parade ground, opposite Murray Barracks.

All ranks will parade, excepting only those exempt under medical certificate.

MUSKETRY COURSE, PART 1.
November 23rd:—

(1)—Leaving Blake Pier, at 9 a.m.—No. 1 Platoon No. 1 Company, Men of No. 2 Platoon No. 1 Company who have not fired and Inspector Wilden and Sergeant Moon.

(2)—Leaving Blake Pier, at 1 p.m.—No. 3 Platoon No. 1 Company, Men of No. 4 Platoon No. 1 Company and of No. 2 Company who have not fired, and Band and Orchestra.

Absence will be permitted only under medical certificate.

Commanders of the above Platoons will wear any of their men requiring instruction in the use of the Service Rifle to attend at "Central" at 6.15 p.m., on Friday, November 26th, and report to the Musketry Inspector.

F. C. Jenkins,
D. S. P. (Reserve).

AUCTION

PUBLIC AUCTION

of VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong in Six Lots;

To be sold in pursuance of an Order of the Supreme Court of Hongkong,

on

THURSDAY,
the 2nd day of December, 1915, at 3 o'clock p.m., by

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,

at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

The Property consists of:

Lot 1.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 4 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 400, Queen's Road West. Area 659 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$9.70.

Lot 2.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Subsection No. 5 of Section F of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 408, Queen's Road West. Area 690 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$9.10.

Lot 3.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section J of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 23, Sam To Lane. Area 1,022 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$13.50.

Lot 4.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section K of Inland Lot No. 800 together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 141, Second Street. Area 783 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.35.

The above-mentioned premises are held from the Crown for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 30th day of June, 1862.

Lot 5.—All those pieces or parcels of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section C of Inland Lot No. 759 and Section C of Inland Lot No. 758, both held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 63, Second Street. Area 783 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.14.

Lot 6.—All that piece or parcel of ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as Section D of Inland Lot No. 759 held for the residue of a term of 999 years from the 7th day of January, 1862, together with the message and buildings thereon known as No. 50, First Street. Area 792 square feet or thereabouts. Annual Crown rent \$10.47.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1915. [1201]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at 5¢, 7¢ and 87¢ per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [1092]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[1107]

TO LET.

NO. 2, "FAIRVIEW," Nathan Road Kowloon.

No. 25, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS VILLA WEST.

No. 19, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Top Floor.

No. 58, PEEL STREET, on Canal Road level.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.

"LEWKNOR," No. 126, THE PEAK.

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon. ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street, Ground Floor.

No. 1 and 2, COLLEGE GARDENS 3 ROOMS each, from 1st November.

No. 3, "THE ALBANY" ROOMS in Duddell Street.

"ROSEBATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon. No. 6, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road. ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Burrows Street, Wanchai.

TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street. "MERION," No. 6, THE PEAK, Unfurnished (6 Rooms).

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK Unfurnished.

No. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS. Apply to—LINTSEY & DAVIS, 8th Floor, Alexander Building, Hongkong, 23rd November, 1915.

THE DAI NIPPON BREWERY



& CO. TOKIO JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:

MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA.

HONGKONG.

979

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NOS. 11 and 13, GAGE STREET, from 1st January, 1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toys Kisen Kaithe.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1190]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, FRANK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [1170]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEEN, CANTON.
FROM 1st December, ONE EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE.
Apply to—
T. E. GRIFFITH, L.T.S.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1915. [1167]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 108, Magazine Gap. Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1162]

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED.

"A BERGELDIE," 138, THE PEAK. About March, or sooner if convenient.
Apply to—
A. RITCHIE,
Care of Messrs. DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1183]

TO LET.

DAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply to—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARBSTON,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1094]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
Apply to—
LINDSEY & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [1089]

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Moderate rent. Ready for occupation.
Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1915. [983]

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
FERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [875]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kaitford Terrace, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED and THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon, with every modern convenience. Immediate possession. FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, possession on or about 1st November next. Modern appointments throughout, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
TWO-ROOMED FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
WINDSOR LODGE, Kowloon, Six-Roomed House, Tennis Court. Immediate possession.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1915. [1177]

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vaux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Bradwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, WONG-NELCHONG ROAD.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wan Chai.
GODOWNS, at New Praya Kennedy Town.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [38]

TO LET.

From 1st March.
GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply to—
A. R. AVASIA,
Care of E. P. BARRETT,
No. 1, Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [244]

"NAVAL" ENGAGEMENT OFF ABERDEEN.
AND A CANNON WHICH EXPLODED.

There was a naval engagement off Aberdeen on Monday evening. It was nothing very startling, and the result will have no great effect on the war in general, but it was a good stand-up fight of the nature which took place in those days "when knights were bold," and there was no *Queen Elizabeth* and her long-range guns to rob a sea engagement of all its grandiose attractiveness. And the end of this fight was novel, to say the least of it. With the moon just peeping over the hills and creating a lane of silver on the surface of the water, a fishing junk manned by a brawny Aberdeen crew was slowly pushing its way from the deep-sea fishing area to harbour. When a few miles out another large junk was suddenly sighted in the moonlight, crept to within 30 yards of the fishing junk and despatched a hail of rifle shot. The Aberdeen men were completely surprised by this other junk, which had come from the direction of Macao, and the first round put out of action the master, his wife, the master's aunt, and a foki, they being wounded in the arms and neck. By no means dismayed with this surprise assault, the active members of the fishing junk's crew brought their ancient cannon to bear upon the enemy. Seven times did the cannon speak out, and with the eighth shot—it exploded. Fortunately the explosion resulted in no casualties, but what with the seven rounds, and the fearfulness of the bursting cannon (the attacking junk became really scared, and sailed away). The victors, for this they really were, continued the journey to Aberdeen, refused to allow any but themselves to attend to the wounded, and put to sea again yesterday morning. The junk people are quite sure that the junk which commenced the engagement with rifle fire was manned by highwaymen of the sea who should really be flying the skull and cross-bones, but the police are of the opinion that the fight was the outcome of a fishing quarrel, and that it was pre-arranged.

AN OLD APPEAL CASE.
HELD TO BE NULL AND VOID.

The case of Francisco Pereira Marques (appellant) and the Great Western Smelting and Refining Company (respondents) was mentioned at the Full Court yesterday, before Sir William Ross Davies (Chief Justice), and Mr. F. A. Hazeland (Puisne Judge), when Mr. Sharp, K.C., applied to the Court for a declaration to the effect that the conditional leave to appeal which had been granted to the appellant was null and void on account of its failure to comply with the conditions of such leave. Mr. Sharpe explained that the present question was as to whether notice should be given to the heirs of the appellant that the appeal was now come to an end. Nothing had been done by the heirs of the appellant since the conditional leave was given, and he (counsel) was of the opinion that there was thus no appeal pending. Three conditions were contained in the order to appeal which was granted:—(1), That the appellant should provide security for the judgment of \$55,000; (2), provide security for the respondents' costs in the action; and (3), provide security for \$5,000 for any future costs in connection with the case. Not one of the conditions had been complied with, and by reason of the failure to comply with the conditions he applied to have the appeal put down as null and void. Under Portuguese law, which had to be considered in connection with the case, the property of the deceased was vested in his heirs, and the respondents in the case would now have to proceed in the Portuguese Courts to recover the sums concerned in the judgment, none of the money having been paid. He, therefore, asked the Court to make a declaratory order saying that there was no appeal pending in the High Court. The Chief Justice remarked that they would make an intimation to the effect that as the conditions of the order to appeal had not been complied with, the original judgment stood as final, and the proposed appeal was at an end.

SHANGHAI GOLF CLUB.

At the annual general meeting of the Shanghai Golf Club Sir Hayland de Saumarez was re-elected President and the following were elected as the General Committee:—Messrs. L. Evans, T. J. Fisher, J. D. Gaines, E. W. Godfrey, W. J. Hawkins, R. G. Macdonald, Dr. Macleod and C. W. Porter.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The results of the first of the Series of Club Championship Races are as follows:—

HANDICAP CLASS.				
Course	Yacht	Course	Yacht	Time
Lyeemun Beacon (S), Kowloon Rock (S), and Lyeemun Beacon (S). Distance, 9.2 miles.				
H'cap. on Finishing	Corrected			
Time	Time			
M.S.	H.M.S.	M.S.	H.M.S.	
Scratch	4.36.15	4.36.15		
Dione	1.32	4.41.25	4.30.53	
Rona	2.18	4.56.24	4.54.06	
La Linda	3.08	4.42.42	4.36.34	
Colleen	3.08	4.53.35	4.47.27	
Kathleen	3.12	D.N.S.		
Dorothea	3.12	D.N.S.		
Ayesha	13.48	D.N.S.		
Buccaneer				

POSITION.				
Points for Race	Points to date			
1 Dione	9	7		
2 Colleen	7	6		
3 Rona	6	5		
4 Kathleen	5	4		
5 La Linda	4	3		
6 Dorothea	3	2		
7 Buccaneer	2	1		
8 Ayesha	1	0		

ONE DESIGN CLASS.				
Course	Yacht	Course	Yacht	Time
Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rocks (S), and Channel Rocks (S). Distance, 7.7 miles.				
H'cap. on Finishing	Corrected			
Time	Time			
M.S.	H.M.S.	M.S.	H.M.S.	
Scratch	D.N.S.			
Bonita	4.47.36			
Ailsa	4.46.31			
Daphne	4.49.26			
Haleyson				

POSITION.				
Points for Race	Points to date			
1 Daphne	5	5		
2 Ailsa	3	3		
3 Haleyson	2	2		
4 Bonita	0	0		

KEYWAYD HAYS AND GALE CLASSES.

Course:—Channel Rocks (P), Kowloon Rock (S), and Channel Rocks (S). Distance, 7.7 miles.				
Yacht	H'cap. on Finishing	Corrected		
Course	Time	Time		
M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.		
Scratch	5.00.00	5.00.00		
White Rose	4.54.22	4.54.22		
Lybeth	5.06.34	5.06.34		
Alice	5.06.34	5.06.34		
Owl	38	D.N.S.		
Tourette	38	5.05.09	5.04.31	
Thecla	38	5.16.35	5.15.57	

POSITION.				
Points for Race	Points to date			
1 Lybeth	7	7		
2 Tourette	5	5		
3 Alice	4	4		
4 White Rose	3	3		
5 Thecla	2	2		
6 Owl	0	0		

CRUISERS, CHINESE REG.

Course:—Bokharra Rock (S). Distance 10 miles.				
Yacht	H'cap. on Finishing	Corrected		
Course	Time	Time		
M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.		
Scratch	2.03.04	2.03.04		
Miranada	5.30	2.34.38	2.29.08	
Oncine	10.40	D.N.S.		
Scotengden	10.40	2.03.21	1.52.41	
Dorothy II.	26.40	2.03.30	1.42.50	
Tuttan	53.20	D.N.S.		
Flora	80.00	D.N.S.		

POSITION.				
Points for Race	Points to date			
1 Dorothy II.	8	8		
2 Scotengden	6	6		
3 Miranada	5	5		
4 Oncine	4	4		
5 Snipe	0	0		
6 Tuttan	0	0		
7 Flora	0	0		

CRUISERS, ENGLISH REG.

Course:—Bokharra Rock (S). Distance 10 miles.				
Yacht	H'cap. on Finishing	Corrected		
Course	Time	Time		
M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.		
Scratch	2.15.45	2.05.05		
Queen Bee	10.40	D.N.S.		
Erin	10.40	D.N.S.		
Spoondrift	10.40	D.N.S.		
Feathers	16.00	1.49.34	1.39.34	
Irene	16.00	D.N.S.		

POSITION.				
Points for Race	Points to date			
1 Feathers	6	6		
2 Queen Bee	4	4		
3 Erin	0	0		
4 Spoondrift	0	0		
5 Irene	0	0		

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE WEEK'S FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures for the week:—

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY).
83rd Company R.G.A. v. 87th Company, Military ground, 3 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Black.
Staff and Departments v. University Club ground, 4.15 p.m. Referee, Mr. G. Banks.
88th Company v. Diocesan School, Navy ground, 4.15 p.m. Referee, Mr. Macpherson.

SATURDAY.
Navy v. Royal Engineers, Navy ground, 4 p.m. Referee, Mr. F. W. Wright.
Hongkong Volunteers v. R.G.A. Club ground, 4 p.m. Referee, M. G. Banks.
Both the above matches are in the U. S. League.

Talamic v. Kowloon Dock Juniors, Club ground, 2 p.m. Referee, Mr. Davies, A.O.C.
Belcher's v. Confucians, Navy ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. W. Caldwell.
St. Joseph's College v. Shropshire L.L.I., Military ground, 2.30 p.m. Referee, Mr. Thompson, R.G.A.

TEAMS.
HONGKONG (VOLUNTEERS) v. R.G.A. Volunteers' team: J. Rodger; J. Stalker and F. W. Black; P. Tod; P. T. B. Chassola, and M. L. Bailton; G. A. Robinson, J. Stewart, J. Walker, H. E. McTavish, and W. V. Pennell.

SWATOW NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

OPIMUM CULTIVATION.

SWATOW, November 15th.

I have learned on reliable authority that people have been bold enough to grow opium once more. There is a flourishing and pretty extensive crop not far from where I write these words. The old witicism of the Chinese philosopher is not far of the mark: "A Chinaman is ready to barter his life for money." The opium too, flourishes not far from where the uneven contest took place last year between the cultivators and the military. One cannot help a feeling of amazement at the reckless and uncanny daring of these people. If the Chinaman is anything he is a gambler, and this is a sheer case of gambling with heavy odds against his winning. I can scarcely think that his crop will attain to maturity, but, like the gambler he is, he will risk it.

PREVALENCE OF CRIME.

At present the country is sorely distracted with burglaries, robberies and petty cases of thieving. The hands of the officials have more than enough to do to cope with these. I have learned that several persons have been seized in connection with the murderous attack on the life of Pere Etienne. These captures have been effected in the vicinity where the attack was made. In China the law holds valid the seizing of the next of kin in cases where the real culprit evades capture. In this case we do hope that the real perpetrators of the crime may be found and severely punished, and that it will not be punishment by proxy. In a neighbouring county the presiding magistrate is a most capable official. When he arrived the whole county was in a deplorable condition. Pillage and robbery were quite common. The official has so exerted himself that peace now reigns within his borders. We wish the same could be said of Kityang.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

A few weeks ago there was every promise of a record harvest, but cruel north winds blew and shook the fast ripening seed and unusual rain fell. The result is lamentable. The seed lies rotting and sprouting—a bitter disappointment to the farmer.

THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION.

There is a good deal of talk amongst the people about the forthcoming Monarchy. That the President will be the Emperor of China is regarded as a pregame conclusion. But it is freely maintained that the Provincial elections so favourable to a monarchical form of Government are no clear indication of the will of the people. The voters are specially elected to vote for a monarchy, it is said, and no one dare give an adverse vote. It is freely commented upon how officials unfavourable to a monarchy are deprived of their offices. But there is no evidence as far as one can see that there is even a remote likelihood of rebellion. The kingly wardrobe is fully equipped, the new title of the new dynasty has been agreed upon, and all things are ready for the great day—so gossip says, and it sounds like the truth.

A COLLEGE IN STRAITS.

A well-known normal college at Chao-chonfoo is threatened with death from starvation. Its existence depended on some lands. Now the owners of the land wish to sell off and so cut short the means whereby the college has been able to subsist. The governors of the college are protesting vigorously and are summoning from a wide area all interested in the institution in order, if possible, to save it from extinction.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.

Not far from this city a man was superintending the opening of a new grave, when he came upon an ancient coffin. It was carefully removed and examined, and found to contain the remains of a book. Only two written characters remained legible. They indicate that the grave was that of a magistrate of some distinction. Another find was that of a beautiful jade bangle about seven inches in diameter. It is of very rich quality. Surely this is one of the things that the Chinese Government should claim and preserve in a museum!

OPIMUM TRAFFIC.

In a town not far from Swatow there are said to be no less than seventy dealers in opium—all illicit traffic. Either the officials are unaware of it or they wink!

KOREAN'S HARDY HEART.

A ship's fireman was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour at the Old Bailey recently for unlawfully wounding a Korean.
The men were playing cards on board a ship named the *Albatross*, and a quarrel arose. The fireman stabbed the Korean in the chest, the knife penetrating the apex of the heart. The doctor at the Seamen's Hospital said no one but a Korean would have recovered from such a wound.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED:

CHORLTON'S PATENT
TWO SURFACE MATTRESS.
LUXURIOUS. SANITARY. DURABLE.

THIS MATTRESS CAN BE USED EITHER SIDE UPPERMOST, AND EITHER END CAN BE PLACED AT HEAD OF BEDSTEAD.

THE TWO SPRING SURFACES DIFFER IN DEGREE OF ELASTICITY, GIVING A CHOICE OF SPRINGINESS TO USER.

CALL AND INSPECT ONE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COCOA,

Dutch-Made.

CIGARS,

Dutch-Made.

FAIR QUOTATIONS. ONLY LARGE ORDERS. PHONE: 1687.

INSPECTION OF SAMPLES CORDIALLY INVITED.

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TOP FLOOR,

3, ICE HOUSE STREET.

WILLEM HEYBLOM,

AMSTERDAM.

HONGKONG.

IMPORTER AND EXPORTER.

SUPPLIES EVERYTHING.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1915.

[1176]

G. R. E.
IN HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S
CONSULAR COURT AT CANTON.
PROBATE JURISDICTION.

Canton, Thursday, the 28th day of October, 1915.

CITATION FOR LETTERS OF
ADMINISTRATION.

In the Goods of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Deceased.

IN virtue of an Order of His Majesty's said Court, bearing date This Day, I do hereby

monish and cite all and sundry persons to appear in the said Court on or about the 28th day of November, 1915, and show cause, if any they have, why letters of administration (with the will annexed) of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, late of Macao, China, who died at Hongkong on August 20th, 1915, should not be granted unto ARCHIBALD SMOLLETT CAMPBELL, Attorney for ELLA GRACE CAMPBELL, of 49, Brunswick Gardens, Kensington, London, England, the widow of the said testator and the universal legatee named in the will, as in default thereof the Court will proceed to grant the same according to law.

(Sd.) R. S. PRATT,
Vice Consul and Additional Judge.

[1166]

G. R. E.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Astatis or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [738]

FOR SALE.

CORONATION POSTAGE
STAMPS OF JAPAN,

at 50 Cents per Complete Set.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 4, WYNDHAM STREET

Hong

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that a MEETING of the LICENSING BOARD will be held in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m. on MONDAY, the 6th day of December, 1915, for the purpose of considering the following applications under the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, viz.:

From one J. WITCHELL for a Publican's Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 5, Des Vaux Road Central, under the sign "King Edward Hotel".
From one JANE HOWARD for a Restaurant Adjunct Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 10, Des Vaux Road Central, under the sign "Alexandra Café".
From one DONALD M. GOODALL for a Restaurant Adjunct Licence to sell by retail intoxicating liquors on the premises No. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, under the sign "Café Wiseman".

Notification No. S. 270 of the 12th November, 1915, is hereby cancelled.
Secretary to the Licensing Board.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1915. [1232]

G. R. NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that by command of His Excellency the Governor, and pursuant to Section 10 of the Liquors Consolidation Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 9 of 1911), an Election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board during the absence of Mr. AUGUSTUS SHELTON HOOPER and of two Justices of the Peace to serve on the Board for the period of three years viz. the Honourable Mr. EUGENE ALABASTER, C.M.G., and Mr. CHAS. GREENVILLE ALABASTER, resigned, will take place at the Land Office, Supreme Court, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of December, 1915, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

The only persons entitled to vote at the Election are the Justices of the Peace.
The Election will be conducted in accordance with the Rules published in the Government Gazette dated 7th January, 1910.

Voting will commence at 4 p.m. and continue until 6 p.m., when the ballot-box will be closed.

F. A. HAZELAND, Police Magistrate.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1915. [1233]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP).

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1911,

AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE YUEN ON INSURANCE EXCHANGE LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding-up of the above-named Company subject to the Supervision of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, was on the 8th day of October, 1915, presented to the said Court by the said Company and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Court sitting at the Supreme Court House, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on the 6th day of December, 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and any Creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to support or oppose the making of an order on the said Petition may appear at the time of hearing by his Counsel or himself for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the required charge for the same.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.
J. H. GARDINER, Petitioner's Solicitor, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

NOTE.—Any person who intends to appear on the hearing of the said Petition must serve or send by post to the above-named Petitioner or their Solicitor notice in writing of his intention so to do. The notice must state the name and address of the person or if a firm the name and address of the firm or his or their Solicitor (if any) and must be served or posted, must be sent by post, in sufficient time to reach the above-named Petitioner or their Solicitor not later than 6 o'clock in the afternoon of the 3rd day of December, 1915. [1234]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE F. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamers

"NANKIN," Arrived Hongkong on 23rd Nov., 1915, from BOHAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
From London, &c., ex "Mooltan,"
From Persian Gulf, ex "A. B. S. N." and "P. S. N. Co's Steamers."
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAY and TUESDAY. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1915. [11]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

A CHINESE GENTLEMAN who has lately been engaged as a Clerk, Sub-manager (Wholesale and Retail) and General Assistant, desires an appointment in a good Firm. No objection to Canton, West River or Coast Ports.

Apply to—
"EXPERIENCED,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 24th November, 1915. [1221]

WANTED.

A POINTER. A good price will be paid for a suitable Dog.
Reply to—
"X,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 19th November, 1915. [1207]

WANTED.

DAILY or Resident NURSE for two Children at the Peak. Apply by letter enclosing copies of testimonials to—
"E,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [1164]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Society, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Lee House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1.)—"That the Capital of the Society be increased to \$4,000,000 (Four Million Dollars) by the creation of 3,600 (Three Thousand Six Hundred) Additional Ordinary Shares of \$250 (Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars) each (whereof \$100 (One Hundred Dollars) shall be credited as paid up) ranking 'pari passu' with the Existing Ordinary Shares of the Society; and that the said Additional Shares, so far as shall be necessary for the purpose, be issued to those Shareholders of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, who have accepted or shall accept the Society's offer made to them on the 4th day of August, 1915, such issue being in accordance with the terms of a contract or memorandum in writing made or to be made pursuant to the said offer and to be filed with the Registrar of Companies; and that the balance (if any) of the said Additional Shares be disposed of by the Society's Board of Directors in such manner as such Board shall think most beneficial to the Society."

(2.)—"That Article No. 9 of the Society's Articles of Association which now reads:—
"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Society either from him alone or jointly with any other person and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Society shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."
be eliminated in its entirety and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(9.)—"The Society shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Society, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment, or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 34a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(3.)—"That after Article No. 34 of the Society's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 34a:—
(34a.)—"Save as herein otherwise provided the Society shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(4.)—"That the heading of Articles 'Nos. 95 to 100 (inclusive) of the Society's Articles of Association reading 'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'The General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 95 to 100 inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(5.)—"That in the following Articles of the Society's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 25, 36, 45, 47, 53, 55, 54, 94, 103, and 129 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd November, 1915. [1219]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 2, Queen's Buildings, Lee House Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of December, 1915, at 12.15 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing as Extraordinary Resolutions the following Resolutions, that is to say:—

(1.)—"That Article No. 9 of the Company's Articles of Association which now reads:—
"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares of any Shareholder for all monies due to the Company either from him alone or jointly with any other person, and where a Share is held by more persons than one the Company shall have a lien thereon in respect of all monies so due to it from all or any of the holders thereof."
be eliminated in its entirety, and that in lieu thereof the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 9:—
(9.)—"The Company shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the Shares Registered in the name of each Shareholder (whether solely or jointly with others) and upon the proceeds of sale thereof, for his debts, liabilities and engagements, and solely or jointly with any other person, to or with the Company, whether the period for the payment, fulfilment or discharge thereof shall have actually arrived or not, and no equitable interest in any Share shall be created except upon the footing and condition that Clause 33a hereof is to have full effect. And such lien shall extend to all Dividends from time to time declared in respect of such Shares."

(2.)—"That after Article No. 33 of the Company's Articles of Association the following new Article be inserted as Article No. 33a:—
(33a.)—"Save as herein otherwise provided the Company shall be entitled to treat the Registered Holder of any Share as the absolute owner thereof, and accordingly shall not, except as ordered by a Court of competent jurisdiction, or as by Ordinance required, be bound to recognise any equitable or other claim to or interest in such Share on the part of any other person, Firm, Company or Corporation."

(3.)—"That the heading of Articles 'Nos. 94 to 99 (inclusive) of the Company's Articles of Association reading 'The Secretary' be altered so as to read 'The General Manager'; and that in the last-mentioned Articles (Nos. 94 to 99 inclusive) wherever the word 'Secretary' appears such word be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

(4.)—"That in the following Articles of the Company's Articles of Association, viz.:—Articles Nos. 2, 7, 24, 35, 44, 46, 52, 54, 83, 93, 102, and 128 the word 'Secretary' wherever it occurs be eliminated and that in lieu thereof the words 'General Manager' be inserted."

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the requisite majority, they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 22nd day of November, 1915.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
Secretary.

RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT WAR LOAN.

5 PER CENT. LOAN, free of tax, to be issued at 95.
Loan to be redeemed after 10 years.
Interest on coupons runs from 14th November, 1915.

The Bonds are issued in Roubles.
Subscription List will be opened from 29th November to 3rd December, 1915.
Applications will be received by the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong Branch, from date.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1915. [1216]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 597, dated 16th January, 1884, of the Share No. 18103 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. THOMAS BROWN, of Shanghai, has been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above Certificate will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 11th November, 1915.
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.

THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE THIRD YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1914).

\$16,000,000 AND SUPPLEMENTARY ISSUE OF \$8,000,000.

AND THE NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA (1915).

\$24,000,000.

SUBSCRIBERS to the above TWO LOANS are hereby notified that the interest instalments for the month of November, each amounting to Dollars One Hundred and Twenty Thousand (\$120,000)—\$240,000 in all—have been duly received by the Undersigned and brought to Loan Service Account.

F. A. AGLEN, Inspector General of Customs, and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.

Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 15th November, 1915. [1218]

INTIMATION

D E W A R'S

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

THE WHISKY OF OUR

FOREFATHERS.

THE WHISKY OF TO-DAY.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON

& CO., LTD.,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BIRTHS.

NELSON.—On November 23rd, at 4, Saiwan Terrace, Taikoo Dock, the wife of C. C. NELSON of a son.

BRUCE.—On November 17th, at No. 687 Rue Retard, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. M. W. BRUCE, a son.

DEATH.

CUNNINGHAM.—On October 12th, at Sec. Tor, Axminster, J. K. CUNNINGHAM, late of Hankow and Kobe.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 101, DES VAUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 121, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1915.

CORONATION OF THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN has been crowned at Kyoto, the ancient capital of the country, with all pomp and ceremony, and in strict accordance with the ancient rites. Throughout the country the occasion has been one of rejoicing. No village so humble but has been able to have its string of lanterns and gay flags; no house so poor but it has been able to offer some token of its loyalty. The completion of the ceremony was greeted throughout Japan with cheers. A fixed hour was selected, and the students in their schools, the officials in their offices, and the citizens in the open air met to give three lusty cheers for the acion of the ancient house who has now ascended the throne. One could imagine those cheers reaching even to the graves where so many Emperors of Japan lie, for they are symbolical of a united Japan—united in spirit as well as united in country. Students of Japan's history know well what centuries of struggle it has taken to weld the people together; how warrior after warrior arose to exercise his rule over the country, leaving his Imperial master to spend his life in seduction in the palace at Kyoto; how clan was divided against clan; and how full of battles and sudden death its pages are. Whether this disunion was the result of the bringing together of so many varying peoples in one island home—such as the Saxons, Jutes, Angles, Celts, Picts and so forth were brought together in our island home in the West—is a difficult point to decide in the absence of any

information as to the colonisation of Japan. Ethnologists, however, point to the number of varying types to be found in Japan to-day as proof that the invaders of Japan came from distinct, if adjacent, homes, and it is, therefore, not improbable that the process of amalgamating these various elements into one race was accompanied by considerable friction. A noteworthy point is that in the course of the struggle for unity the throne was left intact. Whereas in other countries history constantly shows the strong man seizing the throne as his lawful prize, in Japan, although Emperors were not a few times done to death, no attempt was made to establish a new dynasty. The strong man was content to make himself "the power behind the throne." Probably the explanation lay in the fact the Imperial line was the repository of the spiritual as well as the temporal power. Whether this was for the advancement of Japan is open to argument, since the weakness of the Imperial line on the temporal side was a constant incitement to ambitious spirits, who had only to show sufficient strength to obtain the appointment of *de facto* rulers of the country. The last of the clan governments—the Tokugawa régime—secured a temporary permanency by a rigid control of the clans, but this achievement was only secured at the cost of all progress. The only argument in its favour is that it preserved the peace; the great argument against it is that it put the country to sleep for three hundred years. Then, at last, with the awakening came the inspiration that it was in the Imperial line, still preserved in seduction at Kyoto, that real union was to be found. Loyalty to the throne was evidently an idea which could appeal to all the clans; it was at the gates of the Imperial Palace that they could all meet. The idea was warmly fostered, and spread rapidly, though not without reactions at first. The early years of the Restoration were clouded—so clouded that when the late Emperor came to the Throne it was in the seclusion of the Palace that the coronation ceremony was performed. Foreign observers in those early days doubted at times whether Japan had yet found union, and suggested that the country would continue to be torn by internal troubles. The Saigo rebellion, however, was the last attempt to obtain possession of the Emperor's person, and from that time the growth of loyalty has continued uninterrupted, until to-day the Emperor's position as spiritual and temporal ruler of the country is firmly established. More especially is it on the spiritual side that the growth of the Imperial idea has been manifested. The solemn rites at Kyoto, which we have described as a coronation ceremony, in reality partake of the nature of a religious ceremony—a communion between the Imperial ancestors and their divine descendant. The Emperor being the highest in the land both spiritually and temporally, no hand can crown him. He combines in his own person the attributes of Pope and Emperor, and he enters into his heritage not by divine right coming from others but by his own divinity.

A mail for Europe *via* Siberia closes to-morrow at 3 p.m.
Sir Paul Chater returned to the Colony by the *Aki Maru*.
Amongst those who arrived by the *Tenyo Maru* yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Holyoak and Mr. D. Jaffe.
We omitted to mention yesterday that "Rhymes without Reason" can be obtained from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh at the price of 70 cents.
Sergt. Younger, R.E., Balcher's Fort, has reported to the police that some person has stolen from the hillside at the fort, 20 yards of telephone cable wire, valued at \$30, the property of H.M. forces.

The marriage arranged between Captain Richard Southwell Wyndham Quin, and Helen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Swire, took place at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, on the 20th ult.
We are informed by Mr. N. J. Stabb (the Hon. Treasurer) that the Red Cross Fund will not be finally closed until the 30th November, and any further subscriptions will be very welcome.

Lt. A. R. Sutherland, of Queen's College, has left for Lahore where he will have an opportunity of meeting Professor H. L. O. Garrett, M.A., formerly of Queen's College. Lt. Sutherland has passed a local examination in Urdu, and has gone to India—says the *Yellow Dragon*—to continue his language study, and to help in the training of recruits.

The sailing of the *China* from Hongkong for Nagasaki and San Francisco on the 4th prox., under the auspices of the newly-formed China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd., is announced in our advertisement columns to-day.

The death occurred in the last week of October at Srirangar, of Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E., brother of the late Sir Robert Hart, Inspector General of the Chinese Maritime Customs. Colonel Hart was known in Madras and throughout India by his beautiful water-colour paintings.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated November 22nd, announces that an election by the Justices of the Peace of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board during the absence of Mr. Augustus Shelton Hooper, and of two Justices of the Peace to serve on the board for the period of three years *vice* the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., and C. G. Alabaster resigned, will take place on Friday, December 3rd. An advertisement on the subject appears elsewhere.

At the Magistracy yesterday, P. O. Arnold (Reserve) charged three hawkers with trading without a licence. Each was found guilty and fined \$5, with the alternative of seven days' hard labour. One of the offending hawkers was further charged with assaulting the constable, and for this offence he was fined \$10, or in default of payment 14 days' hard labour. He decided to go to gaol. The same constable also charged three licencees of Chinese wine shops with failing to exhibit the numbers of their licences on their premises. All the defendants pleaded guilty and were each fined \$50.

Lieut. Eric Grimble, son of Mr. G. Grimble, of Hongkong, has—says the *Japan Chronicle*—been mentioned in despatches for conspicuous bravery. It appears that Lieut. Grimble and Lieut. Lee, both of the 1st Battalion of the Hertfordshires, undertook to explore a German position, and, in spite of the fact that starlight was sent up by the enemy every two minutes and there were two mine craters between the lines, the young officers made a thorough investigation of the enemy's position and returned safely with much valuable information. Their Colonel and Brigadier-General Daly and General Horne all reported in terms of high praise on the successful reconnaissance made under difficult conditions.

THE LICENSING BOARD. LETTER OF RESIGNATION FROM THE UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS.

THEIR POSITION REDUCED TO "A MISERABLE FARCE."

The following letter has been addressed to the Colonial Secretary, as Chairman of the Licensing Board, by the Unofficial members of the Board:—
The Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, Colonial Secretary.

Sir,—With reference to the Annual Licensing Board Meeting held on 3rd instant at which two licences were refused, we beg to make the following observations.

Although a state of war existed between Great Britain and *(inter alia)* Germany, this time last year, the Licensing Board did not then raise any serious objection to Mr. P. O. Feuser holding a licence for the Peak Hotel, although this gentleman is of German nationality and only recently acquired British naturalisation papers; but a good deal has happened since then, and the Licensing Board by four votes to two on this occasion seconded that Mr. Feuser should not be granted a licence.

The man is of military age; his plea that he is an invalid may or may not be correct, but in any case, should he return to his native land naturalisation papers taken out in Hongkong would not be recognised by his Government.

The case of Mr. F. Reichmann is, however, on a different footing. This man, while having been a resident for some years in Hongkong and, we believe, other British Colonies, has not given up his nationality and only applied for naturalisation papers after the outbreak of the war.

Last year by four votes to two the Licensing Board refused his application which, however, was granted by the Governor-in-Council after appeal. Again, this year, the Licensing Board by five votes to one refused his application.

We now understand that the Governor has agreed to override the decision of the Licensing Board and to grant the above two men licences to continue their hotel business in this, a British Colony, during the time of war.

We consider this decision to be altogether opposed to the true interests of the Colony, and feel, in making this statement, we are expressing the views of by far the greater number of British residents in the Colony. Such an action on the part of the Government reduces the position of the Unofficial Members of the Licensing Board to a miserable farce, to which we will no longer be parties.

We therefore beg to give you notice that from this date we cease to be Members of the Licensing Board—Your obedient servants,

E. A. HEWETT,
C. G. ALABASTER,
H. W. BIRD,
D. W. CRADDOCK.

THE WAR.

FIERCE FIGHTING AT DARDANELLES.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

IMPROVING HOURLY.

OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

REPORT FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

ATTITUDE OF GREECE.

GERMAN TRADE IN CHINA.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ENEMY LINES BOMBARDED.

DESPATCH FROM SIR JOHN FRENCH.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Field Marshal Sir John French reports that our artillery during the past four days has carried out a most effective bombardment of many portions of hostile lines. The enemy's artillery has also been active north of Loos, east of Arras and east of Ypres.

A German aeroplane landed in our lines on the 19th. The pilot and observer were captured. The machine was not damaged.

Sir John French's communiqué is again devoted to the denial of statements in German communiqués. Thus: "A mine which the latter described on the 21st, as having been successfully exploded in our position on the Ypres-Zonnebeke railway exploded well in front, did not damage the trenches, and there were no casualties. We have since occupied the ground on either side of the crater."

"The enemy's denial of my estimate of his loss on October 8th, is apparently an attempt to deceive by referring only to a small portion of the battlefield south-west of Loos, whereas on this day the enemy also attacked south-east and north-west of Loos."

LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF GERMAN TROOPS.

MOVING FROM RUSSIAN FRONT.

ZURICH, November 23rd.

New and large concentrations of German troops are reported behind the Western front. The majority are from the Russian front, from which it is believed that one third of the German army has been withdrawn; but further withdrawals are impossible owing to the recent vigorous Russian offensive. These German concentrations are estimated at seven Army Corps.

MINOR FIGHTING.

PARIS, November 23rd.

4.50 p.m.

A communiqué states:—There have been minor operations in Artois and Lorraine.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, November 23rd.

1.40 a.m.

A communiqué states:—There has been marked artillery activity in Artois, Champagne, and Alsace, and mine fighting in Argonne.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH CAPTURES.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The British captured a trench and a bomb depot at Gallipoli on the 15th, and also aided in a bombardment by French artillery and armoured cruisers. All the counter-attacks were repulsed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIERCE FIGHTING AT THE DARDANELLES.

AMSTERDAM, November 23rd.

A Constantinople communiqué speaks of a violent engagement in the Dardanelles, with artillery activity. There has also been fierce bomb fighting at Seddul Bahr.

A "GALLANT AFFAIR."

BRAVERY OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

LONDON, November 22nd.

The Commander at the Dardanelles reports a most gallant affair near Enos, when two British aeroplanes successfully attacked the important railway station of Ferejik. The enemy's fire grazed one aeroplane but the pilot was able to burn the machine. When the other airman saw his friend's plight he descended and rescued him just as the enemy were running up.

The British were also successful in a minor engagement in the "Anzac" region, the British occupying a part of the enemy's underground workings at Russell Top.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIERCE FIGHTING.

FURIOUS ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

ROME, November 23rd.

A communiqué states:—There was fierce fighting in the Isonzo region, between Podgora and Sabotino, but the enemy's furious counter-attacks with the object of re-capturing their lost positions were repulsed after furious hand-to-hand fighting. The troops did not yield an inch of ground. They attacked with the bayonet, inflicting heavy losses on the enemy, of whom they captured 89.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE WARFARE.

TWO BRITISH VESSELS SUNK.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The British steamers *Merganser* and *Hallamshire* have been sunk.

The crews were saved.

GERMAN PATROL BOAT SUNK.

PETROGRAD, November 23rd.

Russian torpedo boats in the Baltic sank a German patrol boat. One officer and nineteen men were captured.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE TSAR AND HIS TROOPS.

PETROGRAD, November 23rd.

The Tsar and Tsarevitch reviewed the troops and inspected the warships at Odessa.

"PEMBROKESHIRE" REFLOATED.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The *Pembroke* has been refloated, and has arrived at Las Palmas.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SITUATION HOURLY IMPROVING.

BULGARIANS RETIRE FROM PRILEP.

SALONIKA, November 23rd.

The situation in south Serbia is hourly improving. The Bulgarians have retired from Prilep, fearing envelopment by two Serbian divisions. Serbian cavalry advanced from the Babuna Pass, but found no sign of the enemy, who is believed to be withdrawing rapidly eastward.

IMPORTANT SERBIAN VICTORY.

AFTER SEVERAL DAYS BATTLE.

ROME, November 23rd.

The Serbian Legation has received a telegram from Athens, dated the 21st inst. reporting an important Serbian victory in the Leskovatz district after a battle which lasted for several days. The Bulgarian losses were tremendous, the defeat causing such a rout that they will be obliged to abstain from operations in that district for some time.

PREPARING FOR SERBIAN RETREAT.

ANGLO-FRENCH OFFICERS MOTOR TO THE FRONT.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The *Lokalanztiger* states that Anglo-French officers have landed at Santi Quaranta, and are proceeding north of Epirus in automobiles in order to prepare for the retreat of the Serbians towards Albania.

FRENCH REPULSE BULGARIANS.

PARIS, November 23rd.

A communiqué states:—The French repulsed the Bulgarians on the river Cerna on the 19th. Fighting was resumed on the 20th.

MUNITIONS FOR BULGARIANS. BEING SENT ALONG THE DANUBE.

LONDON, November 23rd.

A Bukharest telegram states that the transport of munitions to Bulgarian Danube ports is proceeding. The munitions are conveyed in large lighters containing, usually, fifty, and sometimes a hundred wagon-loads. A single tug tows six or eight lighters, and the flotilla is escorted by one of the six Austrian monitors which are stationed at this part of the river. Up to the present eighteen lighters of munitions have gone down the river, and thus about 2,000 wagon loads have reached Bulgaria. Barbed wire, telegraph wire, mountain artillery, heavy guns, and a small number of troops and horses have also been shipped.

The mines laid by the Russians in the river are being removed.

GENERAL

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

INTRIGUE IN AMERICA. GOVERNMENT'S EFFORTS AT SUPPRESSION.

WASHINGTON, November 23rd.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Gregory, appeals to the authorities of all States for close co-operation between the State and Federal officers and the labour leaders in tracking down and punishing the perpetrators of the recent outrages. He also says that in view of the limited scope of the Federal Criminal law, in cases of arson and malicious damage the State authorities must prosecute. The agents of the Department of Justice have been instructed to place evidence at the disposal of the State officials.

THE MONARCHICAL QUESTION.

ENTENTE REPRESENTATIONS FAVOURABLY RECEIVED.

LONDON, November 23rd.

In the House of Commons Lord Robert Cecil announced that the representations of the entente ministers in China regarding the monarchical movement had been received by China in the same spirit of friendliness in which they had been offered, and it did not appear necessary at present to take further steps.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ATTITUDE OF GREECE. SOME OMINOUS MOVEMENTS.

ROME, November 23rd.

The Italian press regard the sudden recall of the Greek officers from abroad, and the strengthening of the Greek General Staff at Salonika as somewhat ominous.

Dr. Dillon, the well-known correspondent, says that the present Greek Cabinet has gone out of its way to save the contrabandists, not only from detection but from punishment. They have also behaved harshly towards those who tried to thwart the plans of the contrabandists.

KING CONSTANTINE.

PRICE OF PARTICIPATION?

ROME, November 23rd.

Political circles believe it probable that King Constantine has been promised Monastir, besides Kevala and southern Albania.

THE SITUATION IN PERSIA ALMOST NORMAL.

PETROGRAD, November 23rd.

A semi-official message from Teheran states that Prince Ferman Ferma, Minister of the Interior, has issued a series of orders which go far to end the activities of the enemies of the entente. Teheran is resuming its normal aspect, and the Persians who fled believing that the Shah intended to leave the Capital are returning, and the enemies are going southward. Prince Reuss, the German Minister, has gone to Isfahan via Kum, where German and Turco-Persian, and the Democratic party have assembled. Court and Government circles express a desire for a rapprochement with Great Britain and Russia, to which national sentiment is favourable.

"JUDICIALLY" MURDERED. BY GERMANS.

MYSTERY OF A BRITISH OFFICER.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Details have been received of the death of Lieut. Commander Oswald Hanson, who was taken prisoner at Antwerp twelve months ago last October, and was believed to have died at Halle. The details to hand show that he never got there, but that he was judicially murdered by the Germans. He was being marched in the dark when he was ill, and became delirious. He imagined that he saw British soldiers approaching, and called out to them not to approach, as the Germans were there. For this he was condemned to death, was shot in the morning and was buried in Belgium.

THE WAR LOAN.

NEW PROPOSALS.

LONDON, November 23rd.

In the House of Commons, Mr. McKenna said that the War Loan vouchers had realised £5,000,000 sterling, which was a small sum in view of the big wages, and in order to popularise the loan he proposed to issue five per cent. bonds and pound multiples thereof, cashable at their face value, and not bearing interest for six months.

FIRST DOMINION WAR LOAN. A GREAT SUCCESS.

OTTAWA, November 23rd.

The prospectus has been issued for the first Dominion war loan of \$50,000,000 at a price of 97½, and bearing interest at five per cent. Large financial institutions are subscribing, and there are indications that the loan will be over-subscribed.

THE INDIAN LOAN. EXPECTATIONS REALISED.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Commenting on the result of the Post Office subscriptions to the Indian loan, the *Times* says that the amount may seem disappointing to English ears, but it equals the expectations of those best acquainted with the innate conservatism of the small investor in India. It represents at least the beginning in the desirable process of popularising Government paper there.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN TRADE IN CHINA. STATEMENT IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, November 23rd.

In the House of Commons, in reply to Sir Edwin Cornwall, Lord Robert Cecil said that no definite report had been received, but there was evidence that the Trading with the Enemy regulations were already affecting the activity of German firms in China. The regulations were being enforced to the fullest extent.

INCENDIARISM IN AMERICA. CAREFULLY PLANNED SCHEMES.

PHILADELPHIA, November 23rd.

Official investigations into the fires at the three works where munition making was proceeding for the Allies, show that they were due to carefully planned incendiary schemes.

RAILWAY AND BRIDGES TO BE GUARDED.

NEW YORK, November 23rd.

Guards have been placed along the railroad and the bridges over the Delaware river, over which munitions will be transported, owing to the discovery of plots to blow up the line.

P. & O. LINER ASHORE. IMMEDIATE ASSISTANCE NECESSARY.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The P. & O. liner *Salsette*, from London to Bombay, is ashore two miles south of Rasgudarez, in the Gulf of Suez, and requires immediate assistance.

Assistance has been sent to the *Salsette*.

The *Salsette* has been refloated. She is not damaged, and is proceeding to Aden.

EXCELLING THEIR GERMAN MASTERS. BRUTAL AUSTRIAN ORDER.

LONDON, November 23rd.

That the Austrians are excelling their German masters appears from an order found on the Italian front, the text of which has been officially published in Rome. The order was issued on the 19th inst. to a Honved regiment, of which a battalion had been recruited from Fiume, and it says that the soldiers of Italian nationality must be watched much more closely, and be shot at the slightest attempt to desert. The most severe penalties are enjoined for the slightest fault, including the tying of wire entanglements. The Colonel concludes that he will not hesitate to shoot all the Italian Honved regiments if necessary, as it is his duty to destroy such beasts.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE. URGE A REDUCTION IN MINIMUM PRICES.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The Stock Exchange Committee has been urging the Treasury to make a reduction in the minimum prices by the amount of dividends paid since July 31st, 1914. The Treasury has not assented to the scheme, but has approved the removal of the minimum prices on consols, annuities, and Corporations, and on all Indians, Colonials and foreigners; coming into operation to-morrow.

THE "GLOBE" REAPPEARS. WITH AN APOLOGY.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The *Globe* reappeared to-day, and published an apology; also a withdrawal of the statements that Lord Kitchener had resigned.

FRENCH MINISTER'S MISSION.

ATHENS, November 23rd.

M. Denys-Cochin, the French Minister, has returned from Salonika. He will stay here for three days and will be given an audience of the King.

NEW CHANCERY JUDGE.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Mr. Arthur Paterson has been appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division.

Bulgaria has placed at the disposal of the Russian Government several armoured motor-gun and motor machine-gun sections, with all accessories and complete crews.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

A WITHDRAWN LOAN.

PEKING, November 23rd.

The application for the \$10,000,000 loan to the Quintuple Group has been withdrawn.

PEACE IN THE LAND.

PEKING, November 23rd.

The replies to the Presidential injunctions from the Provincial Governors report that there is peace throughout the land.

RAILWAY LOAN.

PEKING, November 23rd.

The bonds in connection with the Lung and Tsinghai railways loan, of \$5,000,000, have been prepared, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent, and payable in two instalments, in consideration of the opening of Changteh (Hunan) as a trading port.

A GERMAN LETTER. AMERICAN MISSIONARY CHARGED IN HONGKONG.

An American missionary named Richard Glenn Haskell was charged at the Magistracy yesterday with unlawfully bringing a letter into the Colony which had not been posted in the ordinary way. The letter was from a German in Pakhoi and was addressed to Professor Danenberg.

Mr. P. S. Dixon defended, and Inspector Watt prosecuted.

Mr. Dixon said the fact was admitted but the defendant did not know he was infringing the Ordinance. It was a letter of introduction.

His Worship (after reading the letter) remarked: "It can hardly be called a letter of introduction."

Inspector Watt said the letter was written by a German in Pakhoi, and in the ordinary course it would never have reached the addressee in Hongkong. That was the reason for the prosecution, otherwise they would never have charged an European for having one letter.

Mr. Dixon said his client was an American and he had no intention of infringing the Ordinance. It was written by a German but he thought he was perfectly within his rights as the letter was perfectly harmless.

Mr. Lindsell: You will find it hard to convince me that the defendant did not know it would not be delivered.

Mr. Dixon: It would be delivered to Mr. Danenberg, as he is a British subject.

Inspector Watt: It is written by a German and no letter written by a German is delivered in the Colony.

In reply to Mr. Dixon, Inspector Watt said there was no suggestion against the defendant, except that the letter was brought by him. The Postmaster-General had authorised the prosecution, but had left it to the police, as they discovered the letter.

Giving evidence, the defendant said he did not know he was infringing the law. If he had been held up for time he might have posted it at the office here, but he was to receive a musical letter from the person to whom the letter was addressed, and take it back to Pakhoi. Defendant added that the writer of the letter had not made any complaints to him about letters not being delivered. He knew the writer fairly well, seeing him perhaps once a week. The writer was a German. Witness knew that Germany and Great Britain were at war. It did occur to him that the letter was liable to be stopped, but he was not sure it would be. He knew that such letters had gone through during the war. He also knew there was a censor.

A fine of \$15 was imposed.

A KING AND HIS INTERVIEWER.

The late King George of Greece, during his long reign would often grant official audiences to journalists of all nations. They had to give a written promise that the whole "interview" with him, in black-and-white, should be submitted to him before such article, or telegram, appeared in print, and leave a signed copy of it with his Majesty's principal secretary. "A scaramouch—needless to say he was a Boche and hailed from 'the wickedest city in the world'—let's at the Palace a written 'interview' as required, but sent a totally different one to his paper, quite in the Bismarckian fashion. And what did the disgusted King do? Valgarly speaking, he had the culprit 'on' 'lost' for 'he sent the editor the original 'copy' of the conversation, and the editor 'sacked' his man without ado. To King George the Press was 'the seventh Great Power,' a right Royal epigram."

A VISIT TO VIENNA.

GERMANS AND OUR WEEK-ENDS.

PEACE TALK-REMOURS.

An English friend here at The Hague to whom I, a Dutchman, educated in England, was relating my experiences in Germany and Austria last week, suggested that I should send them your great newspaper—says Anglo-Neutral in *The Times*.

Business of a private nature took me to Vienna and back. I was especially asked by the English in that city to communicate with English people and to request that such courtesies as can be extended to enemies be shown to Austrians in England. Your Government will find an investigation that the English in Austria are being well treated. Austrians say, "We are at war with Italy. The conflict with England is Germany's war." I was present at a small dinner party in a public restaurant in Vienna at which two Englishmen and their wives were guests, and on my return I understood that all English people here had to be at home by 8 o'clock, one of them replied, "I have been in bed since 8 o'clock—officially." There were a number of Austrian officers and others in the restaurant who knew perfectly well that the party was mainly English, and, in fact, we spoke English. Hungarian, I am assured, are even more lax with the English, who are supposed to be interned by them.

The Austrians have now absolute confidence in their ability to win the war, by the aid of their big brother Germany. But they like the Germans less now than before. They say that they do more than half the work, and Germany gets all the praise. They are very proud of the success of the Austrian troops in Russia.

Bread is quite plentiful in Vienna, though there is a shortage of many commodities, and one aged Austrian lady who had lately left England for Vienna greatly regretted her change. Passing from the pleasant Austrians to the bitter and exultantly confident Berliners is not pleasing to the inhabitant of a neutral State.

Berlin, like Vienna, has passed through many changes of feeling. I was there rather more than a year ago when Berlin was in the depth of depression, which was only relieved by the fall of Antwerp. To-day every German with whom I came in contact was openly exultant. While one part of the nation is concentrated on finishing the war, many of the higher authorities are preparing organization for after the victory. There have been conferences of bankers, manufacturers, agriculturists, and others, so that whether the war ends in one, two, or even 10 years, Germany will instantly proceed to commence to recover her industrial position.

Except for the bread crisis, it is difficult to realize that Berlin is at war. The bread crisis is enforced with the utmost rigidity. In company with a German friend I had to make a flying visit to a hotel at Firschenwalde. We had both forgotten our bread cards, and each had to go through the form of taking a bedroom and paying for it, as though we were really staying at the hotel, before we could get a bread card for the day. During luncheon my German remarked, "I wonder what that miserable, hiding British Fleet is doing. Round in Ireland I suppose, as usual." "Our bread card trouble to-day," I replied, "is the answer to that question. But for the British Fleet we should be getting good, honest wheat bread without all this ticket trouble." My answer convinced, but exasperated.

Knowing that a short time back I had been in England and was there on September 8th during the Zeppelin raid, I was asked by every one I met as to whether England was not terrified, and as to the total destruction of Liverpool-street Station. I assured them that I had been in London on the night of the raid, but that I had never heard anything of it, that Liverpool-street Station had been destroyed, that the whole affair was regarded rather like a fireworks display at the Crystal Palace. The children of my host had stayed up, when I was in the night to see the next raid, and when it did not take place were just as disappointed as though the weather had been too wet for fireworks.

So confident are Berliners, that English and French newspapers are now freely on sale everywhere. A banking friend of mine, speaking of his personal of your Press, remarked, "I see that the English are still going on with their week-ends as usual—Mr. Asquith work yet in England?" I told him that it seemed to me that business was going on very excellently in London. "And do they not work on Sundays yet?" he asked. "Do they not know that we Germans are working doubly during the war, so as to achieve success?"

In addition to the delusion that the English are in terror of Zeppelins and that the English Fleet is afraid of coming out, there is the constantly repeated statement, made too by men in high places in Berlin, that members of the British Government have had conversations in regard to peace with certain persons in London. I was continually informed that members of the British Government have made "approaches" on this subject.

I replied on this point in every case that I did not believe such a statement had a vestige of truth in it. It is believed as a fact in high quarters in Germany, none the less, and anyone understanding the Prussian character will realize the avidity with which a chance remark of any prominent Englishman to any neutral or other in London would be seized upon and accepted as a sign of fear. One recalls that the Prussians say, "When a man shows fear, hit him harder, and finish him. Peace conversations, therefore, would mean fresh military efforts on the part of Germany."

I see it stated in your newspapers that Germany is short of many things. The only shortages of which I could hear were of indiarubber, woollen garments, and Havana cigars. Germany is obviously importing certain supplies through neutral countries. You are not strict enough.

FIGHTING FOR FOOD.

GERMANY FEELING THE PINCH.

The *Vorwärts* says:—It is no exaggeration to say that in Berlin thousands of persons are fighting daily to procure a small quantity of meat or fat in return for their hard-earned money.

At the municipal market stands the masses crowd like ants hours before the opening, and tear the clothes from one another's backs in their eagerness to secure the much-desired articles. At the corner of the Eldenaer and Thierstraese, numerous women, though repeatedly knocked down and injured, waited from noon one day until the opening hour at seven o'clock the following morning. At eight o'clock in the evening the crowd had increased by many hundreds, and by midnight by thousands, and there the would-be purchasers, mostly women, remained, some of them fainting with fatigue, during the whole of the night, braving the cold and the drizzling showers.

At 10.30 in the morning the doors of the market hall were closed while a hundred or more purchasers were inside. Outside, however, more than a thousand of the watchers of the night were still clamouring for admission, and an hour later the mob of bitterly disappointed women, some of whom had vainly waited for three or four consecutive nights in the same spot, crawled home without either meat or fat, and uttering imprecations on the burgomaster and the town authorities.

A sinister feature of these scandalous daily and nightly scenes is that numerous persons who are to be observed daily in the front ranks of the waiting crowds, contrive on each occasion to go home supplied with whatever they require, while the others have to risk life and limb to no purpose.

Are the municipal authorities able to explain this mystery?

A PITIFUL SPECTACLE.

The *Tägliche Rundschau* asks:—Can nothing be done that will put an end to the pitiful spectacle of which the Berlin military depots and barracks are constantly the scene?

Towards noon day after day a motley crowd assembles at the doors of these buildings. This crowd is composed not of soldiers in field grey, but of shamed-faced drab men and women.

Ancient wrinkled and shrivelled little grandmothers and old men, young women, and children armed with the most grotesque receptacles take their stand there, and patiently wait for an hour and a half, sometimes in a pelting rain, until the cookhouse sweeper appears carrying a huge tin saucepan containing an impossible medley of soldier's dinner: leavings, pieces of fat, meat, bones, bread, potatoes, and table cloth of all kinds swimming and bobbing about in an unspeakably sloppy mess. At his appearance a momentary spasm of anticipation lights up the faded eyes of the poor old bodies as they hobble forward to present their pots and pannikins.

The younger and more robust among the waiting crowd, however, soon elbow and push them aside, with the result that they go as they came, their hands as empty as their stomachs. Then they try again the next day, and the next, until they collapse.

HUNGARY GERMAN TROOPS.

The food shortage is not confined to Berlin. According to the *Tageblatt*, the commissariat arrangements for the supply of German troops in Gallipoli had broken down hopelessly:—

Our troops yonder, though not at starvation point, are suffering from serious privations. We must send them food. Compliments on their bravery they need not; such things give them no sustenance. Food, and plenty of it, is what they require, and if a sufficient supply cannot be sent them speedily enough by the authorities, individual Germans at home must make more sacrifices and hasten with relief for our men fighting in a foreign land where all is struggle to them and unholy.

More is it food the English, whose equipment is irreproachable, whose adaptability to the exigencies of the climate is exemplary, there is much left to be desired by our forces in several respects other than that of the food supply.

NEW WEAPONS OF WARFARE.

"A cracked vessel sent out to Australia to relieve a sound one," was the modest manner in which Captain E. D. L. Brownell, of the Worcestershire Regiment, explained his presence in the mess-room of the 30th Battalion recently. The captain, who has received an appointment on the staff of Duntroon College, landed on the Continent in the third vessel of the British Imperial Expeditionary Force, and fought with his regiment through the Aisne and the Marne, and took part in the advance upon and retreat from Mons, in which retreat, he was so severely wounded that his life was despaired of.

Captain Brownell explained that where trenches are sometimes only five yards apart, rifle and gun fire is useless, and so also to a great extent are swords and bayonets, consequently science had to step in and evolve new instruments of death. He produced an ugly-looking three-bladed dagger, and said that every man on the western front carried one of them now. It was a most effective weapon for night-fighting, as its three blades gave the wielder of it power to do a lot of execution. The dagger has a wooden grip like the top of an ordinary shovel. This is held in the hand horizontally, and one blade, about six inches long, protrudes from between the second and third fingers, while from either side of the closed hand protrudes the two other blades, slightly longer. The right-angled blade is used for driving straight ahead, and should the wielder find opponents crowding him behind or on the flank he can stab backwards or upwards with the other blades.

LONDON UNDER ZEPPELINS.

NO SIGN OF PANIC.

FUTILE MURDERS OF CIVILIANS.

The writer appointed by the Home Office to observe and describe the effect of the recent Zeppelin raid, has prepared the following account of the damage in the London area:—

On the evening of Wednesday, October 13th, another aerial attack was directed against London, which differed in no material respect from those made on previous occasions. The enemy's vessel or vessels, flew high at an altitude chosen, no doubt, in order to prevent as far as possible the danger of damage or destruction from anti-aircraft guns. The darkening of the Metropolitan area, together with the height at which the aircraft travelled, certainly prevented the enemy from discovering the exact position of places of importance.

As on the last occasion, the official report issued in Berlin proves the raiders to have been grossly in error in most cases as to where they were dropping their bombs, and if we can suppose that they had really some definite objective other than the mere haphazard destruction of the lives and property of non-combatants then, owing to the height at which they flew, they entirely failed to attain that objective. Except for one chance shot, the damage was exclusively on property unconnected with the conduct of the war. Of the 127 persons killed or injured none, save one or two soldiers who were in the street at the time, were combatants. As for the moral effect, for which presumably the enemy is seeking, that was all to his disadvantage.

The raid occurred at an hour when practically no one except children were in bed and, though shops in the principal shopping areas were closed, places of entertainment were full and the masses of the population were about their ordinary evening's pleasure or business. A very much larger number of people therefore were aware of the enemy's presence than had been on previous occasions, but the population of London, though hundreds of thousands heard the sound of the bursting bombs and the guns, remained cool and even less panic-stricken than on previous occasions.

The official warnings to take shelter were better observed, and when the aircraft had passed and the guns had ceased firing most of the people who had been watching the bombardment went quietly to bed and were undisturbed by the second raid, which took place about midnight in another part of the London area. In the theatres, from which the sounds of firing and of explosions could plainly be heard, there was a commendable absence of panic. Altogether, the imperturbability of the people of London would appear to offer a striking contrast to the behaviour of the population on the occasion of the "rehearsals" of aircraft attacks recently said to have been held in certain German towns.

FIVE AREAS OF DAMAGE.

When the results of the raid were examined next morning five distinct areas could be distinguished in which damage had been done. The first of these is an area in which there is little or no residential property, some large buildings devoted to various kinds of business, and comparatively wide streets. In this area bombs were dropped containing high explosives, which in four cases fell upon the street and in a fifth upon the back premises of one large building thronged with people. One of the bombs, which was apparently of a large size, penetrated the street into the subways containing the gas and water mains, and in exploding melted the gas pipes, setting alight a fire which took a slight in extent, lasted for several hours. The explosion of the bomb damaged the buildings round about considerably, and destroyed almost all the glass in the neighbourhood. It was also responsible for a number of casualties, which will all be the subject of inquest. Those who were killed were either sitting in the front rooms of buildings or working or walking in the street.

The second area contains a large block of residential flats, some of which are occupied as offices. Like many other blocks of flats in London, this one has a stretch of garden behind the buildings and one of the enemy's high explosive bombs fell in this garden close to the flats themselves. Over two rooms on the ground floor were totally wrecked and the first floor considerable damage was done. Another bomb fell on the top of one of the buildings, demolishing the top storey. In this area there were no casualties, though several narrow escapes. One elderly gentleman who was in the ground-floor rooms when the bombs exploded, and who was knocked over by the force of the explosion, picked himself up and made his way up the broken staircase to his bedroom on the floor above, and immediately went to bed, in spite of the fact that the glass of the windows and the shutters behind them in his bedroom had been shattered by the force of the explosion.

The third area contains two damaged business premises, the first of them a large and modern building constructed of reinforced concrete and with a steel and concrete roof and flooring. Two bombs dropped on this building, one of them actually on the roof and one on the pavement immediately beneath the doorway. The bomb on the pavement appears to have exploded sideways; at any rate the damage done, which consisted chiefly of broken glass and plaster, occurred mainly in the houses on the other side of the street. The bomb which dropped on the roof of the building itself did little damage.

In the same area a bomb dropped on the roof of a small hotel, the ground floor of which was occupied as an office. In this case the strength of the building, which was an old one, was not sufficient to withstand the force of the explosion, and the whole of the hotel, which consisted of three floors of the building, was entirely blown up. Fortunately in this area those indoors had been warned by the sound of previous explosions, and by taking refuge in the lower floor they

escaped injury altogether. In this area, by a curious coincidence, in one other, the effect of the bombs was severely felt in a small restaurant opened in the interests of Belgian refugees.

A WORKING CLASS DISTRICT.

The fourth district in which damage was done is one consisting entirely of what may be called working-class property, with small low buildings, some of them used as houses, small shops or businesses, but, in most cases, occupied, and in many cases over-crowded, by private residents of the poorer classes. In this area more bombs were dropped than in those previously described, and the damage done was exclusively suffered by private traders or householders, who behaved with the utmost heroism and coolness and who suffered damage, and, in some cases, loss of life, with no compensating military value for the enemy whatever. One group of small houses in this area was entirely destroyed by a single explosive bomb, and in the ruins, above which floats an acrid smell of gas and drains, are to be found, torn and covered with dust, the account books and documents of some small business, which up to half-past 8 on Wednesday night no doubt kept alive the owner and his family.

In another spot in this district the bomb fell on the top of a building used for keeping dairy cattle. None of the cattle was killed, though one of them was injured. The dairyman, with presence of mind and coolness, made his way to the top storey of his house nearby, in which all the windows were broken and most of the ceilings destroyed by the force of the explosion and brought down his children to safety below. On his way downwards he saw his wife and daughter on the floor of one of the rooms, but he succeeded in bringing all his family out unharmed. After the aircraft had passed they returned to their rooms until they were awakened again by the sound of guns about midnight.

FIVE BOMBS IN 60 YARDS.

In the last area covered by the raid (this time in a suburb) there is not a single factory or business house, and hardly any shops. There are no military encampments, no store sheds, no aerial defences, and not even searchlights. All the property consists of detached or semi-detached houses surrounded by small gardens. It was in this district that for some obscure reason the largest number of bombs were dropped, and they must have been launched by what the commander of the Zeppelin in his interview on the last raid described as "rapid fire." The actual period of bombardment did not last a minute, and the distance from the spot where the first bomb dropped to the last could not have been more than 600 yards. Within 60 yards no less than five fell together, while near by three fell in a single garden, which did not measure more than 50 yards square.

A striking and fortunate feature of the bombardment in this district, and indeed of the whole attack on this occasion, is the number of cases in which the bombs, dropped not on buildings, but on the ground. In only three cases in this suburban area were houses actually struck, though, of course, the force of the explosion was sufficient to destroy whole houses, even at a considerable distance. Here there were many astonishing escapes. In one instance a bomb fell on a narrow passage separating two houses, the entire fronts of which were blown out, causing the upper bedroom floors to collapse. In one of the upper bedrooms a mother and daughter were sleeping. They were thrown out on to the street through the place where the ground-floor window should have been, both escaping with their lives. In the next house a little boy lying in his cot was buried under the debris of the wrecked roof of the house, and, in order to release him, the whole roof had to be lifted up, so securely was the cot pinned down. There was not a stick of furniture nor a piece of china left whole in either of these two houses—only two small pictures remained with the glass unbroken.

A large house a few yards away suffered very badly. The bomb fell right on the centre of it, killing instantly two children and severely injuring a third child and the father and mother. In the road in which this occurred 20 houses are without doors or windows and every house is heavily pitted with shot marks. In one of the houses, where a woman was sitting on a sofa, the door of the room was forced open with such violence that the lock was wrenched from its fastening and struck the wall within a few inches of the woman's head. At another point where a bomb fell in the street, a young man was saying good-night to a woman at the front door of a house. He was immediately killed by a fragment of the bomb, and the woman was severely injured. At this point also an old man, who was walking on the pavement, had his arm blown off and died in hospital shortly afterwards.

The *Liberte's* Rome correspondent says a German protest against the British netting of submarines reached the Italian Government through a neutral; Germany also protests against the sending of large vessels to sink submarines, and admits that she has lost 27 by netting and 16 previously.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY.

Noon—Gardes & Co., Ltd., Meeting of the Creditors.

Thursday, 2nd Dec.—

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Room, by Mr. Geo. P. Lamert.

Friday, 3rd Dec.—

Noon—The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Saturday, 4th Dec.—

Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

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* TJILIWONG...	BATAVIA	24th Nov.	SHANGHAI	30th Nov.
* TJITAROEM...	JAVA&MAKASSAR	29th Nov.	JAPAN	6th Dec.
TJIPANAS...	MANILA & JAVA	2nd Dec.	—	—

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ARAKAN...	JAVA	1916. 7th Jan.	1916. 9th Jan.	SAN FRANCISCO
TJISONDARI...	JAVA	7th Feb.	9th Feb.	do.
KARIMOEN...	JAVA	7th March.	9th March.	do.
TJIKEMBANG...	JAVA	7th April.	9th April.	do.

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Hongkong, 2nd July, 1914.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

AKI MARU, Japanese str., 2,083, I. Noma, 23rd November—Seattle—18th October, General and Flour—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 KWANGSE, British str., from Canton, 22nd November—Bombay 4th Nov.—General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 NAGAYA, British str., 2,990, A. B. Garwood, 23rd November—Yokohama—General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 TENYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,283, S. Togo, 2nd November—San Francisco—General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
 TIANANOK, Dutch str., 3,510, A. W. L. Rogg, 23rd November—Daly 18th November, Beans and General—Java-China-Japan Line.
 YUENAN, British str., 1,753, V. M. Hennessey, 23rd November—Manila 20th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 November 23rd.
 KALLID, Norwegian str., for Hongkong.
 KUTANG, British str., for Singapore.
 KWANGSE, British str., for Haiphong.

DEPARTURES.

November 23rd.
 HAKTAN, British str., for Swatow.
 HONGKONG, French str., for Saigon.
 KUEICHO, British str., for Tientsin.
 MORESBY, British str., for Saigon.
 NAGAYA, British str., for Canton.
 TAMON MARU, Jap. str., for Shanghai.
 TIANANOK, Dutch str., for Haiphong.
 TUNGSHAN, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.
 YINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per *Tiananok*, from Dalny, for Hongkong, Mrs. Leyte.
 Per *Yuenan*, from Manila, for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Q. T. Anderson and 3 children.
 Per *Vankin*, for Hongkong, from London, Miss Coleman, Mr. G. Moore; from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duncan, Miss C. Nichols, Mr. H. Mackenzie, Mr. J. Finlay; from Singapore, Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. P. Jennings, Mr. Louis A. Wood, Mr. M. Van Green.
 Per *Aki Maru*, from Seattle, for Hongkong, Rev. T. H. Caren, Mrs. E. A. Caren, Mr. H. B. Arnold, Miss E. N. Rudy, Miss E. B. Marsh, Mrs. R. M. Gibson, Mr. F. G. Bonlon, Sir C. P. Chater, Mr. H. J. Geddes, Mr. H. A. Scott, Mr. H. P. White, Mr. A. P. Newcomb, Mr. L. Kaumming, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Bush, Mr. E. David, Mr. N. E. Moller, Mr. E. J. Hazen, Mr. C. F. Bowen, Mr. R. E. Bellios, Mr. W. P. Hough, Mr. A. Bonus.
 Per *Tenyo Maru*, from San Francisco, etc., for Hongkong, Mrs. Cushing and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Du Moir, Mr. C. C. Edwards, Mrs. W. W. Estabrook, Mr. and Mrs. L. Evans, Mr. F. W. Foxworthy, Mr. P. Gallagher, Mr. C. A. Garner, Mr. Geo. L. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Haupt and child, Dr. Jen Hawk, Mr. D. Jen Hawk, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Holyoak, 2 children and maid, Mr. P. Hopkins, Mr. R. Irwin, Mr. D. Jaffe, Mr. H. Jorgensen, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Kinnear, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Koch and infant, Master L. C. Koch, Master J. O. Koch, Miss J. M. Koch, Mr. W. H. Loeck, Mr. L. Lim Billan, Mr. M. P. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Mendenhall and child, Miss H. C. Martin, Miss E. Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Meyer, Prof. and Mrs. E. L. Nichols, Miss C. Norton, Mrs. T. Okazaki, 2 children and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. O'Leary, Mr. G. A. O'Brien, Mrs. K. Ono, Miss A. L. Porter, Mrs. W. V. R. Powis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Reid, Mr. M. S. Sassoon, Mrs. F. H. Seaver, Mrs. W. M. Shepherd and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Shera, Mr. J. L. Snyder, Mr. A. H. Tait, Mr. Y. Tsurumi, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Uhrlaub, Mr. J. C. Uhrlaub, Jr., Miss L. B. Uhrlaub, Mr. J. G. Ward, Miss K. Wilcox, Miss L. Withers, Mrs. J. L. Wood, Miss C. M. Wright, Mr. T. Watanabe, Miss K. P. Williamson, and Mr. J. Yamanouchi.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STAMERS.
 HANOI, French str., 739, Morvan, 18th November—Haiphong 18th November, General—A. R. Marty.
 CHICAGO MARU, Japanese str., 3,183, K. Hori, 19th November—Manila 18th October, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,193, Jan. Doyle, 10th November—Port Paravall 7th November, Cement Stone—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
 CHUNGKING, British str., 1,311, E. Monkman, 18th November—Swatow 17th November—Butterfield & Swire.
 DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 993, T. Konishi, 22nd November—Haiphong 20th November, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 DAITEN MARU, Japanese str., 2,324, Ogawa, 19th November—Singapore 8th Nov.—Order.
 DAYLIGHT, British barque, 3,599, Chartis Anderson, 14th November—Shanghai 9th November, General—Standard Oil Co.
 DEUMELTIN, British barque, 1,820 A. Watt, 20th November—New York 30th July, Kerosine Oil—Standard Oil Co.
 FRITHOF, Norwegian str., 891, J. Christensen, 21st November—Bangkok 11th November, Rice and General—Chinese.
 HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marguerite, 21st November—Haiphong 18th November, General—A. R. Marty.
 KAKI MARU, Japanese str., 1,929, Murakami, 21st November—Swatow 20th November, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
 KWONGSANG, British str., Richard, 21st November—Shanghai 18th November, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MAUSANG, British str., 1,493, G. H. Alcock, 18th November—Sandakan 13th November, Wood and General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 MIDDLEMAN, British str., 2,699, F. Griffiths, 18th November—Manila 13th November—Dodwell & Co.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring near Kowloon are marked "A," nearest Hongkong "B," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "C," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "D," together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Black Pier. 3. From Black Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to Boat Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & GLASGOW	CITY OF BOMBAY	Brit. str.	1	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day.
LONDON & BOMBAY	NAGAYA	Brit. str.	1	J. T. Joffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 10 A.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY	SARINIA	Brit. str.	1		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 3rd Dec., at 3 P.M.
LONDON & BOMBAY	VILLER DE LA CROIX	Frech. str.	1		MESSENGERS MARITIMES	On 2nd Dec., at Noon
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	KATORI MARU	Jap. str.	1	B. Kon	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHICAGO MARU	Jap. str.	1	K. Hori	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	ARTI MARU	Jap. str.	1	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	About 10th Dec.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	KATFUKU MARU	Jap. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Dec., at Noon
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	EMPERESS OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1	W. Dixon Hopcraft	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 8th Dec., at Noon
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	INVERCLYDE	Brit. str.	1	A. J. Halley	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 1st Dec.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	TENYO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Manfield	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at Noon
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	1	E. Bent	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Dec., at 10.30 A.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	ARAKAN	Jap. str.	1	Elmer	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 9th Jan.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	SHINYO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Elmer	TOTO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at Noon
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	ADRIAN	Jap. str.	1	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 29th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	TAIWAN	Brit. str.	1	P. W. Gerson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th Dec., at Noon
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	TANGU MARU	Jap. str.	1	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	SERAT	Brit. str.	1		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day, at Noon
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	YATSHING	Brit. str.	1	R. S. Anders	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 13th Dec., at 10 A.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	NIEKO MARU	Jap. str.	1	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	HAKATA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	WAKASA MARU	Jap. str.	1	Itano	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	1	W. T. Hobard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst., at D'light
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	1	W. L. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at D'light
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1	G. W. Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at D'light
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	ANHU	Jap. str.	1	S. Wada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	MIHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1	O. E. Irving, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 4th Dec.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	TUWILONG	Brit. str.	1		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 30th inst.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	ATROS	Frech. str.	1	Murakami	MESSENGERS MARITIMES	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	KAKI MARU	Jap. str.	1	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 8 A.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	SOSHU MARU	Jap. str.	1	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAURENCE & Co.	On 28th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	1	W. C. Fashmore	DOUGLAS, LAURENCE & Co.	On 30th inst., at 2 P.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	SHANTUNG	Brit. str.	1	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS, LAURENCE & Co.	On 3rd Dec., at 2 P.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	YUENAN	Brit. str.	1	W. M. Mesny	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	SIDFORD	Brit. str.	1	W. G. G. Leach	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Dec., at 7 A.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 28th inst.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 4th Dec.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th Dec., at 3 P.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 25th Jan.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	To-day, at Noon
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst., at 10 A.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 30th inst., at 8 A.M.
MANCHESTER VIA PORTS	CHUNAN	Brit. str.	1		JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

MOJI & KOBE "YATSHING" Wed., 24th Nov., Noon.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "SUISANG" Friday, 26th Nov., 3 P.M.
 SHANGHAI "KWONGSANG" Friday, 26th Nov., D'light.
 SHANDAKAN "MAUSANG" Friday, 26th Nov., Noon.
 MANILA "YUENAN" Saturday, 27th Nov., 3 P.M.
 HOIHOW & HAIPHONG "LOHSANG" Tuesday, 30th Nov., 8 A.M.
 MANILA "LOHSANG" Saturday, 4th Dec., 3 P.M.
 SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA "LAISANG" Thursday, 9th Dec., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KINGSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KINGSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama when sufficient inducement is offering. Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Choochow, Tientsin, Dalny, Weihaiwei.

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For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1915. GENERAL MANAGERS

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NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

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For Freight or Passage, apply to

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Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

AGENTS

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R.M.S.P.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

HOMeward.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.

AGENTS

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10

Hongkong, 24th October, 1915.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

FROM HONGKONG 4th December.

FROM COLOMBO 18th December.

PROPOSED ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

REGULAR DIRECT SERVICE FROM JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS TO BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING.

S.S. "SALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 29th Jan., 1916.

FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.

Fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

MANAGING AGENTS.

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"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For

Steamer

Sails.

LONDON & GLASGOW ... "CITY OF BOMBAY" ... On 24th Nov.

LONDON & HULL ... "KIOTO" ... On 18th Dec.

Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1915.

1153

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

OPERATING

S.S. "CHINA," 10,200 Tons,

BETWEEN HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO VIA NAGASAKI.

The Popular Trans-Pacific Liner "CHINA" will leave Hongkong on or about 4th December, 1915, for NAGASAKI and thence DIRECT to SAN FRANCISCO, offering special facilities for quick service across the Pacific.

For full information regarding freight and passage apply to—

O. H. RITTER,

AGENT.

PRINCES BUILDING,

107 HOUSE STREET.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1915.

1223

VESSELS ON THE BERKE

For BOSTON AND NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"INVERCLYDE,"

About 1st December.

For Freight and further particulars, please apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th October, 1915. [1119]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"

will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon on

WEDNESDAY, 1st DECEMBER,

for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call.

For passage fares, freight rates, etc., please apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK,

General Traffic Agent,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1202]

CANADIAN PACIFIC

STEAMSHIP LINE.

THE Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"

will be despatched from Hongkong at Noon on

WEDNESDAY, 8th DECEMBER,

for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call.

For passage fares, freight rates, etc., please apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK,

General Traffic Agent,

Hongkong.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1915. [1203]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BARATIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SARINIA"

Captain J. P. Joffery, carrying

His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched

from this port on or about the 4th

December, 1915, taking Passengers

and Mails for the above Ports, in

